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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 757)

Name of Candidate	SAURABH SUMAN YADAV		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENG	Registration Number	4092
Center	RN	Date	7/11/2016

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in HINDI and ENGLISH.
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. Trace the evolution of cave architecture in India with special reference to their design, nature and wall paintings.

   भारत में गुफा वास्तुकला के विकास का उसके डिजाइन, प्रकृति एवं भित्ति चित्रों के विशेष संदर्भ में विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Cave architecture is believed to have begun in the 3rd century BC. The earliest caves were used as residences for Hindu, Jain and Buddhist monks. They were also places of worship.

Caves like Lomas Rishi where provided by Ashoka for the Ajivika sect. During the Mauryan period these caves how imitation of carpentry which shows that art of building in stone was not fully developed.

After Maryas the satvahanas built caves in the western Decan, for example Bhaja caves near Pune.

The caves later developed in size and spleandour with elaborately caves verandahs and windows.

Ajanta caves is an example of cave complex that was formed because existing caves were to small for the inhabitants and new caves were carved nearby.

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The ellora cave is even more impressive with temple comprising of shrine, room, hall, gateways, pillars and divine figures.

The caves were of different nature. For example the Lomna Rishi caves were excaved for Ajivika sect. Ellora caves has buddhist, jain and brahmenical caves. Elephanta caves though originally Buddhist were later domenated by shivaite faith.

The painting in the cave are both secular and religious. The paintings in kaimur range of central India are of wild animals, war processing, and hunting scenes. In Ajanta caves the paintings are exclusively Budahist, mostly Jataka stories. Badami caves have the earliest Brahmenical paintings known so far.

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2. With the help of examples, explain how Folk Paintings as an art form represent an array of human beliefs and cultural diversity.
विभिन्न उदाहरणों की सहायता से व्याख्या कीजिए कि कला के एक प्रारूप के तौर पर लोक चित्रकलाएँ कैसे मानवीय विश्वासों एवं सांस्कृतिक विविधता के एक प्रभावशाली प्रदर्शन को निरुपित करती हैं।

India has a number of folk painting style each representing its own belief, diversity and the rich cultural heritage. Some of the famous folk paintings are

Patachetra painting: It is one of the oldest art form of Orissa. It has many depictions including Jag annath, ten incarnations of Lord Vishnu and depiction of Lord Ganesha as a five headed diety.

Madhubani Paintings: Madhubani is a folk painting of Bihar mostly done by females of the household. Some of the popular illustration are of Hindu dieties like Ram, Krishna, Shiva, Sun, Moon or nature and social events like wedding

Tanjore Art of Tamil Nadu: Theme mostly consist of Hindu gods and godesses with Lord Krishna in various poses and depicting various stages of life.

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Warli Painting : It is a painting style of Maharashtra. These paintings depict images of daily lives rather than deities.

Kalamkari Painting (Andhra Pradesh): Kalamkari Painting is used on sarees and ethnic clothing and depicts anything from Flora to Fauna to scenes from Ramayana and Mahabharata.

Kalighat painting (West Bengal): These paintings on clothes and pattas first depicted gods and godesses but later took a turn towards social reforms like abolishing Zamindari or police reforms.

Phad Paintings (Rajasthan): It is mainly a religious form of scroll paintings depicting folk deities like Pabuji or Devnarayan.

Folk painting relives the art of story telling with each painting a work of narration giving us a glimpse of the past.

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3. "The response to the Partition of Bengal was not a mere expression of Bengali sub-nationalism, but a resistance that carried in it the seeds of a coherent nationalist struggle for India's independence." Examine.
"बंगाल के विभाजन पर हुई अनुक्रिया केवल बंगाली उप-राष्ट्रीयता की अभिव्यक्ति नहीं थी, बल्कि एक ऐसा प्रतिरोध था जिसमें भारत की स्वतंत्रता हेतु सुसंगत राष्ट्रवादी संघर्ष के बीज निहित थे।" परीक्षण कीजिए।

Bengal was partioned in 1905 by the then viceroy of India, Lord Curzon. The official reason given was that Bengal had become too large to be administered. However, the intent was to create a divide between Hindu and Muslims by carving out a muslim majority province of east Bengal with Dacca as its capital. It also wanted division along language by making bengali speaking people a minority in west Bengal.

The protest against the partition involved mass meetings, emphasis on Atma Sakti and boycott of British goods. The movement also spread to other parts of the country like Poona and Bombay mainly led by Tilak.

The congress in its 1906 session in Calcutta declared that its goal was 'Swaraj' or self government.

The extrimist section of the congress wanted to extend the swadesh movement to the entire country and also

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boycott government schools, colleges, legislative council. This was however not done.

The ~~movement~~ swadeshi movement was a turning point in the Indian freedom struggle because it brought within its fold the formely untouched masses. Section of society like students, women, common people participated for the first time in such large numbers. It marked the begining of mass politics in India.

There was creative use of festivals by Tilak who use Shivaji and Ganapati festival to mobilize people not just in Maharashtra but also in Bengal. Education was sought to be nationalized. The national education council was constituted.

The movement was not just confined to political sphere but included Art, Literature, science and Industry as well.

The experience gained during swadeshi movement in terms of mass mobilization helped in future movements like Non cooperation and civil disobidience.

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4. The economic interpretation of British Colonialism by Indian intelligentsia during 1870-1905 brought forward unpleasant facts about the foreign rule. Analyse this statement and assess the impact of these interpretations on the National Movement.

भारतीय बुद्धिजीवियों द्वारा 1870-1905 के दौरान प्रस्तुत की गई ब्रिटिश उपनिवेशवाद की आर्थिक व्याख्या ने विदेशी शासन के संबंध में अप्रिय तथ्यों को प्रकट किया। इस कथन का विश्लेषण कीजिए और राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन पर इन व्याख्याओं के प्रभाव का आकलन कीजिए।

In the first half of the 19th century Indian nationalists ~~to~~ were optimistic about British rule in India and hope that it would modernize the country. Gradually that hope dwindle and the economic exploitation of India by British were exposed by nationalists like Dada-Bhai Naroji, R.C. Dutt, Justice MG Ranade.

They highlighted the following

- Free trade with India was harming the domestic industry as they were facing an unequal competition with the west.
- India's traditional handicraft suffered a gradual decline
- The railway network was designed to suit British interest of sourcing raw material and selling imported finished product
- They critisized the pattern of taxation because the poor

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peasants were taxed heavily and the British ~~beaurocrats~~ bureaucrats and capitalists were exempt

- They also critisized the heavy expenditure on military, police at the cost of welfare activities like health and education

- They propounded the 'Drain Theory' through which Indian wealth were transferred to Britain through means like salary, Interest on loan, Dividend, Pension.

The impact of these ~~statem~~ theories and critisism were many

- It exposed the nature of the British rule in India and condradicted the claim that they were working for the benefit of the Indian people

- It shook the foundation of British rule in India

- It appealed to a large section of the population sowing seed for future national movement.

- It sowed the seeds of disaffection and disloyalty to the British government. This was one of the major reasons that period from 1870-1905 became period of unrest and mass agitation.

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5. The role of women in Indian nationalism is well acknowledged, however, women who took part in armed struggle against the British are less known. In this context, examine the role played by Indian women in national movement with particular reference to revolutionary struggle.

भारतीय राष्ट्रवाद में महिलाओं की भूमिका को भली प्रकार से स्वीकार किया गया है, हालांकि अंग्रेजों के विरुद्ध सशस्त्र संघर्ष में भाग लेने वाली महिलाओं को पर्याप्त ख्याति नहीं मिली है। इस प्रसंग में, क्रांतिकारी संघर्ष के विशेष संदर्भ में राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन में भारतीय महिलाओं की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Ans The Indian women played a key role in the national movement right from the first revolt of 1857. However, this participation gradually increased over time to reach its peak at the time of Independence.

- In the 1857 revolt women like Rani Laxmibai and Begum Hazrat mahal bravely fought the British
- They ~~were~~ played a key role in congress, with Kadambini Ganguly addressing a session of congress and Sarojini Naidu elected as its President
- Women were involved in mass movements and participated actively in swadeshi, Non cooperation and civil disobedience movement
- Bhikaji Kama founded Paris India society and published revolutionary literature
- Kasturba Gandhi and Sarojini Naidu led the Dharsana satyagraha

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In Revolutionary activities women were no less compared to the men.

- Young women formed secret Societies. For example chhatri Sangha Started by Kalyani Das developed close contacts with revolutionary activists
- In the chittagong armory raid by Surya Sen young girls like Kalpana Dutta and Pritilata Waddedar played key role
- Bimal Pratibha was organizer of Nari Sangharsha Samiti and organized Poutical docoity.
- Bina Das tried to assasinate Governer of Bengal in calcutta university
- Usha mehta ran a secret radio Station to spread nationalist message.

Thus women played a key role in national struggle as well as revolutionary activity despite the many hurdles of a patriarchial society.

These difficulties were overcome by individual efforts of women as well as collective effort of society.

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6. It has been argued that unlike the wars in 1962 and 1971, the war in 1965 was indecisive and brought neither victory nor peace to India. Critically analyse the proposition and also highlight how the experience of 1965 was helpful in the war of 1971.

यह तर्क दिया गया है कि 1962 और 1971 के युद्धों के विपरीत 1965 का युद्ध अनिर्णायक था और इसने भारत को न तो विजय प्रदान की और न ही शांति। इस तर्क का समीक्षात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए और इस तथ्य पर भी प्रकाश डालिए कि 1965 का अनुभव 1971 के युद्ध में किस प्रकार सहायक रहा।

The 1965 was was preceded by the 1962 war with china and followed by the 1971 war to liberate Bangladesh.

Many military historians believe that the war was undecisive because of the following reasons

- Both the countries returned to their pre 1965 territorial positions post signing the Tashkent agreement.
- There was no decisive outcome on Jammu and Kashmir and the relations between two countries didn't improve as there was another war in 1971.

However, there are also arguments that the relative loss of Pakistan Army was higher than that of India

- Pakistan lost over 450 tanks compared to India's loss of less than 100.
- operation Gibraltar failed to ignite Kashmir and operation Grand Slam was thwarted by Indian forces.

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The most important aspect however was that the experience helped India immensely in the 1971 war

- In 1965 commanders were new in handling brigades and division sized forces in battles; the experience helped in consolidating leadership
- There were significant changes in the relationship between political leaders and military chiefs
- Strengths and weaknesses of the army units were understood and worked upon. The focus on joint warfare and improved coordination between the Army, Navy and Airforce played crucial role in 1971 victory
- The role of Technology was carefully built into military doctrines.
- It gave experience to the political leadership in dealing with major powers to safeguard India's strategic interest
- India also signed a treaty with Soviet union for defence cooperation

Thus the experience of 1965 played a key role in the 1971 victory.

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7. Discuss whether the agrarian movements which emerged from the late 1970's should be referred to as 'New' Farmers' Movements. In light of the problems faced by poor farmers and agricultural labourers, critically evaluate these movements.

चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या 1970 के दशक के उत्तरार्द्ध में उभरे कृषि प्रधान आंदोलनों को 'नवीन' किसान आंदोलनों के रूप में संदर्भित किया जाना चाहिए। निर्धन किसानों एवं खेतिहर मजदूरों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली समस्याओं के प्रकाश में इन आंदोलनों का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

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8. Though both Bismarck and Sardar Patel played an important role in unifying their respective countries, yet given the different historical circumstances, the challenges faced by both and the strategies they adopted were different, Discuss.

यद्यपि बिस्मार्क और सरदार पटेल दोनों ने अपने-अपने देशों को एकीकृत करने में एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है, फिर भी विभिन्न ऐतिहासिक परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए यह कहा जा सकता है कि दोनों को जिन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ा और जिन रणनीतियों को उन्होंने अपनाया, वे भिन्न थीं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Bismark, Germal military general and foreign minister of Prussia was responsible for unifying Germany in 1971 and laid the foundation of the modern German state. Sardar Patel, the first deputy Prime Minister of India, carried out the task of unifying various Indian princely states with the union of India in 1947.

Their task differed in many aspects

- Bismarck had to unite 26 states to form German federation whereas Patel had to unify around 565 princely states
- While Bismarck had to unite mainly German speaking areas, Patel had to unite region with multiple languages
- Patel also had to deal with the religious and cultural diversity, whereas Bismark didn't face this hurdle in such proportion.

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Given the difference in circumstances the approach adopted were different.

- Bismark first tried diplomacy in 1848 but failed. From then He followed the policy of blood and iron which involved many wars to achieve its purpose Patel on the other hand, used diplomacy, except in case of Hyderabad where he used intimidation of army
- Patel followed democratic principles of Plebiscite for princely states like Junagarh to decide whether they would join India. Bismarck didn't use any such democratic principles
- The time taken by Bismark was much longer compared to Patel who just took two years.

The unified Germany under Bismark was a federation of monarchs whereas unified India was a democracy with fundamental rights.

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9. Enumerate the reforms undertaken during the Gorbachev era and explain the reasons for undertaking these. To what extent could these reforms be held responsible for the breakup of the Soviet Union?
गोर्बाचेव के कार्यकाल के दौरान किए गए सुधारों को वर्णित कीजिए और इन्हें आरंभ करने के कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए। सोवियत संघ के विघटन के लिए इन सुधारों को किस सीमा तक जिम्मेदार ठहराया जा सकता है?

Upon assuming office in 1985, Gorbachev found that Soviet-Union was facing shortage due to inefficiency and wastage. The USSR citizens had much poor standard of living compared to USA.

Gorbachev initiated changes to bring individual freedom, peace and bureaucratic transparency, stimulate economic change.

Glasnost - It was a set of policies in the late 1980s to
- Make the government of USSR more transparent
- Increase accesibility to the affairs of the government
- Ease censorship laws

It allowed greater freedom to the people of the soviet. Restrictions on press and media were absolutened.

Perestroika (restructuring)
Under Perestroika Gorbachev

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implemented political reform and introduced elements of free market economics. For eg: There were multiple candidates elections within the communist party.

In addition to these steps under what was reffered to as Sinatra doctrine, East european governments were allowed to be more autonomous and self governing. It ended the unity in socialism that the soviet states shared.

However, once the reforms started it became very difficult to control it. These eventually led to the dissolution of USSR. In 1989 communist regimes fell in poland, Hungary, East Germany, Czecho-slovakia, Bulgaria and Romania. By the end of that year Berlin wall was dismantled and it resulted in unification of Germany in 1990.

Even though Gorbachev was committed to socialism and maintain integrity of USSR, the reform process led to an avalanche that disintegrated USSR.

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10. While the impact of French Revolution was largely limited to the European countries, the Russian Revolution had a much wider impact across the globe. Critically analyse.

यद्यपि फ्रांसीसी क्रांति का प्रभाव काफी हद तक यूरोपीय देशों तक सीमित था, किन्तु रूसी क्रांति का विश्वव्यापी प्रभाव हुआ था। आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The french revolution was a period of social, political and ideological upheaval in the history of France and Europe as a whole. It marked the end of feudalism in Europe and the seed of democracy, equality and fraternity ~~where so~~ were sown.

- It directly led to the ~~formation of~~ evolution of nation states in Europe
- It contributed to the culmination of militarization in Europe
- The success of Napoleon led to dictatorship and personality cult in Europe and later Europe saw the emergence of Bismarck.

The Russian revolution consisted of the first revolution in February that overthrew the Tsar and the second Bolshevick revolution in October.

the impact of Russian Revolution were

- Russians withdrew from the first world war and this affected the course of the war.
- Bolshevik leader Lenin promoted communist international in hope of bringing similar revolution in

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other parts of Europe and the world

- The first communist international in 1919 was followed by establishment of communist parties in India and China

- It later led to the division of the world into two idological blocks and eventually the cold war

- It inspired decolonization and freedom movements across Asia and Africa

- The model of planned economy established by soviet union was adopted by other nations including India

- It influenced peasant and labour movements

However it is not correct to say that the impact of French revolution was limited to Europe only. The democratic values such as liberty, equality, fraternity influenced political thinking across the globe and even the Indian constitution adopted them.

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11. Give an account of the factors which influence gender equality in basic education. What can be done to bridge the existing gender gap in this context?
उन कारकों का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए जो आधारभूत शिक्षा में लैंगिक समानता को प्रभावित करते हैं। इस संदर्भ में विद्यमान लिंग अंतराल को समाप्त के लिए क्या किया जा सकता है।

The factors which influence gender equality in basic education are

- Economic disparities : Generally poor households have poor record of girls going to school

- Social conditions : Girls from an early age share burden of household chores and thus affects this ability to go to school

- Distance norms : Girls are generally not allowed to go too far from home to attend school

- cultural beliefs : Issues like early marriage affect the ability of girls to go to school

- Regional characteristics : Issues like lack of school in rural areas also affect the equality

- Infrastructure - Infrastructure issues like lack of toilet in schools also prevent girls from going to school

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The following measures can be undertaken

- Targeting the regions, communities that have the poorest performance in terms of gender equality can help drastically improve outcome
- The infrastructure in school needs to be upgraded to make them gender neutral. ~~But~~ constructing girls toilet has been at the forefront of government strategy in this regard
- Incentives should be designed as per local needs. For example in Bihar providing free cycles led to significant improvement in girls enrolment
- Implementation schemes like SABALA effectively
- ~~Impro~~ Increasing the number of women teachers can help boost equality
- Using technology to target the worst performing areas like Digital Gender Altas by UNESCO
- Effective implementation of government schemes like 'Beti Bacho Beti Padhao' and Sukanya Samriddhi Yojna.

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12. While state action alone cannot ensure social change, no social group howsoever weak or oppressed is only a victim. Examine the statement in the context of organised action for justice and dignity for manual scavengers in India.

कोई सरकारी कार्यवाही अकेले ही सामाजिक परिवर्तन नहीं ला सकती, कोई भी सामाजिक समूह चाहे भले ही वह कितना भी कमजोर और सताया हुआ हो, सिर्फ अत्याचारों का शिकार ही नहीं होता है। भारत में मैला ढोने वालों को न्याय और आत्मसम्मान दिलाने हेतु एक संगठित कार्रवाई के संदर्भ में इस कथन का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Manual scavenging has been prevalent in India for a long time and most of the people engaged in it belong to the Schedules caste and the poorest and the disadvantages communities.

The government has taken several steps to improve their condition

- In 1993 government banned employment of people as manual scavengers
- In 2013 the parliament passed the 'Prohibition of employment as manual scavenger and their rehabilitation' Act.
- The government has been encouraging septic tanks through Swatch Bharat mission.

However the government steps have not yielded adequate results

- The practice still persists. According to census 2011 there were 8 lacks of dry latrines in the country

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- 2014 Human rights watch reports that manual scavenging still persists in the country

- The people who were working as manual scavengers in the past have not been rehabilated. This sometimes leads to a situation where they return to manual scavenging

The society has also taken a few steps to complement government effort

- Activist Bezwada wilson found the Safai Karmchari Andolan in 1994 to campaign for demolition of dry latrines and abolition of manual scavenging

- In march 2012 national public hearing on 'Rehabilitation of manual scavenging and their children in India' was held to highlight the issue

- In Dec '12 two month long 'Maila Mukti yatra' crossed 18 Indian states and liberated thousand of Dalit ~~them~~ scavengers

The manual scavenging abolition needs efforts from all stakeholders government, civil society, rights bodies to be succesful.

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13. Give an account of the factors driving people to migrate from the countryside to urban areas even if it entails living in slums. Highlight some important facts about slums unique to India. Also discuss some strategies which can be adopted for transforming India's slums.
उन कारकों का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए जो लोगों को ग्रामीण इलाकों से शहरी क्षेत्रों में प्रवास करने लिए प्रेरित करते हैं, भले ही इसके परिणामस्वरूप उन्हें मलिन बस्तियों में ही क्यों न रहना पड़ता हो। भारत की मलिन बस्तियों के संदर्भ में विशिष्ट तथ्यों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही उन रणनीतियों की चर्चा कीजिए जो भारत में मलिन बस्तियों की दशा को सुधारने के लिए अपनाई जा सकती हैं।

The reasons for the migration of people to urban areas ~~if~~ even if it means living in slums are the following

- Employment opportunities : The urban areas provide employment as most economic activities happen in those areas.
- Distress in Agricultural sector : The agricultural sector is facing severe issues with farmers not being able to generate income sufficient for livelihood. This results in migration to urban areas
- Social mobility for next generation: The urban areas offer opportunities for education and possibility for higher incomes in future.

The high cost of living in urban areas doesn't give any other alternatives to migrants, hence they live in slums.

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Some of the facts about slums are

- The population living is slums is huge. By 2017 it is estimated that 100 million people will be living in slums.

- The slum population exercises significant political clout because they can vote in election

- There is no way to spread the growth of slums as civic bodies face lot of political hurdles.

The following strategies can be undertaken to transform slums

- A more balanced regional growth should be planned so that there are more employment opportunities in small towns and rural areas. This is called the counter magnet strategy

- Economic growth will result in better standard of life

- The slums should be redeveloped to provide them basic infra like water sanitation, hygine.

These steps need to be taken immediately as the problem is becoming severe day by day.

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14. Define flood plains and explain their significance. Also, examine how anthropogenic activities have contributed to recent instances of urban flooding.

बाढ़ के मैदानों को परिभाषित कीजिए और उनके महत्व की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, परीक्षण कीजिए कि शहरी बाढ़ की हाल ही की घटनाओं में मानवीय गतिविधियों ने किस प्रकार योगदान दिया है।

Floodplain is an area adjacent to a stream or a river that stretches from the banks of it channel to the base of enclosing valley walls.

The significance of floodplains are

- They are highly fertile due to the alluvial deposits of the river and very good for agriculture
- They protect from floods by ~~reducing~~ providing buffer for the flood water to rise
- The flood plains act as natural filters and purify water
- The flood plain help in recharging aquifer
- Floodplains are home to a wide variety of flora and fauna
- Floodplains provide avenue for recreational activities like fishing, hunting.

Urban flooding refers to sudden rise in water level in the city after a short period of intense rainfall.

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Some of the anthropological factors that contribute to urban flooding are described below

- Unplanned Urbanization: cities grow all around without any consideration for flow of water. Also the paving of roads leads to very slow seeping of water leading to flash floods

- Disruption of natural flow: The natural flow of rivers and streams are often disrupted due to encroachment and construction activities. This leads to flooding

- Deforestation: Deforestation disrupts the entire balance in the ecosystem and urban flooding is one of the out come

- Loss of wetland: The small lakes, natural drainage channel are increasingly destroyed by public and private bodies. They serve as buffers during heavy rainfall

- city drainage system: Poor management of city sewerage and drainage also contributes to flooding

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15. Why do forest fires occur frequently in certain regions of India? Examine the ecological significance of forest fires and identify the measures to tackle the phenomenon.
भारत के कुछ क्षेत्रों में दावानल की पुनरावृत्ति के क्या कारण हैं । दावानल के पारिस्थितिक महत्व का परीक्षण कीजिए और इस परिघटना से निपटने के लिए उपायों की पहचान कीजिए।

forest fires is one of the major reasons for degradation of Indian forests. According to forest survey of India around 50% of the forest in India is fire prone and 6% are prone to severe fire damage.

The major reasons for forest fires are listed below

- the coniferous forests comprising of fir, spruce and pine has needle shaped leaves when they fall they dry and become inflammable
- low pre-monsoon rainfall causes very little soil moisture, increasing temperature added with dry leaves and twigs makes forest vulnerable.
- In terai region honey collectors start fire to drive away honey bees. This causes forest fire
- sometimes forest fire are started for foul intentions by wood contractors so that they can ~~good~~ get wood from otherwise prohibited area.

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The ecological significance of forest fire is listed below

- Forest fire help many tree species to germenate their seeds.
- Forest fire return important nutrients to forest soil that was previously being stored in biomass
- wildfires help to clear dead wood and other material that would have otherwise taken much longer time

The following measures needs to be taken to prevent forest fires

- Buffers or ~~fire~~ 'fire lines' should be maintained to prevent spreading of fire
- Modern technologies like satellites should be used to early detect forest fires and send warning
- The community driven approach led by Panchayats needs to be adopted
- Forest fires should be a part of national level forest policy

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16. What are the different types of rainfall? Give an account of the world distribution of rainfall.

वर्षा के विभिन्न प्रकार क्या हैं? विश्व भर में वर्षा के वितरण का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

The different types of rainfall are

- convection Rain : when air is heated it becomes light and rises. As it rises it expands and cools and consequently condensation takes place and cumulous clouds are formed. This rainfall is common in equatorial region

- orographic rain - when saturated air comes across a mountain it is forced to ascend. As it rises it expands, cool, condenses and finally falls as rain. The rain is recieved mostly on the windward side because air looses most of its moisture before reaching leeward side

- cyclonic rain: such rain is associated with violent storms that originate over oceans in tropical areas and move to cost bringing heavy rainfall and violent winds.

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The following trends can be noted about world distribution of rainfall

- most of the precipitation is recieved in the equitorial region The rainfall goes not decreasing as one move towards the poles
- coastal areas recieve more rainfall than continent interior
- The subtropical region recieve more rainfall on the eastern coast ~~and~~ due to trade winds and goes on decreasing towards western coast
- In ~~as~~ the region between tropic and 65° N & S ~~the~~ most of the rainfall is recieved on western coast due to westerlies and goes on decreasing as one moves east
- windward side recieve more rainfall than leeward side
- Coasts with cold current flowing besides them recieve very little rainfall as there is subsidence of air. They are often deserts.

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17. The prevailing water crisis in the country is not about the unavailability of water rather the mismanagement of available resources. Do you agree? Discuss the short-term and long-term socio-economic impacts of the water crisis on India.

देश में व्याप्त जल संकट का संबंध जल की अनुपलब्धता से नहीं बल्कि उपलब्ध संसाधनों के कुप्रबंधन से है। क्या आप इससे सहमत हैं? भारत पर जल संकट के अल्पकालिक और दीर्घकालिक सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रभावों की चर्चा कीजिए।

India accounts for 4% of the world's water resources and about 16 percent of the population. The per capita availability has declined from 1816 cu. met. in 2001 to 1545 cu. met in 2011. The reasons for poor availability of water are

- Agriculture: Agriculture is one of the largest consumer of water. This is also encouraged by government policies which encourage growing of water guzzling crops like sugercane

- Industry: Industry is often responsible for exploitation of ground water and other resources. Industries like thermal power plants and soft drink manufacturing consume huge quantity of water

- Pollution: Pollution of water bodies by factory discharge, agricultural runoff has render a huge quantity of water unusable

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- Free of cost : water is available in our country at highly subsidised rates or free thus encouraging misuse

- Lack of water harvesting structures
monsoon in India is very erratic and unevenly distributed spacially and geographic. Thus water harvesting structure is a must to store water for times of shortage.

Thus it seems that proper management of water will definitely help in improving availability.

Socio economic impact of water crisis

Short term

- Food production will be impated, leading to sharp inflation
- It will increase the distress in the already stresses agriculture sector
- It will encourage rent seeking, corruption by the water mafia.

Long term

- It can seriously hamper economic growth as all sectors of economy depend on water
- Polluted water will increase disease burden of the country
- It will cause further imbalance in regional growth

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- It will lead to loss of biodiversity
- It will lead to further conflict among states who share river.

Thus it's time to take strong steps to tackle this issues. It needs active participation of communities, investment in water harvesting structures, judicious use of ground water, pricing of water.

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18. Enlist the major fishing zones of the world along with the reasons for their distribution. Does India's deep sea fishing policy warrant a fresh look? Examine in context of the recommendations of the Meena Kumari committee on the matter.

विश्व के प्रमुख मत्स्यन क्षेत्रों की सूची प्रस्तुत कीजिए और साथ ही उनके वितरण के कारण बताइए। क्या गहरे समुद्र में मछली पकड़ने संबंधी भारत की नीति को नए दृष्टिकोण से देखने की आवश्यकता है? इस मामले पर मीना कुमारी समिति की अनुशंसाओं के संदर्भ में परीक्षण कीजिए।

The major fishing zones in the world are located in middle to high altitude. For eg

= Dogger bank and Great fisher bank in northern europe
- Grand bank, George bank in North America
— Sea of Japan.

Reasons

- Plankton availability: The meeting of cold and warm current result in high plankton availability. For example cold Labrador current meets warm gulf stream current at grand bank
- Historical factors: The temperate forests provide the wood for making boats
- Topography: Topography of Nordic and Japan are mountaneous and hence not suitable for agriculture. Thus they depend on fishing

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- coastline - A highly indented coastline is good for ~~pro~~ making harbours and ports

- climate - cool temperate climate supports storage

- ~~Storage~~ species diversity : The species diversity in ~~coastal or~~ temperate areas is low and hence make them suitable for commercial fishing.

The fisheries from near shore has been overexploited which calls for urgent need to exploit India's EEZ.

The recommendation of Meena Kumari committee is

- A sound monitoring, control, and survallance regime to improve fisheries management and reduce illegal fishing
- comprehensive legislation for regulation of Indian fleet in EEZ
- Sustainable exploitation of fisheries resources in EEZ
- Human resource developement
- Technology transfer / joint venture as India doesn't have required ~~capacity to go~~ technology for fishing beyond 500 m.

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19. It has been observed that deltas formed by Indian rivers have been shrinking for the past few years. Discuss reasons for the same in context of different rates of shrinking of deltas of major rivers.
यह देखा गया है कि भारतीय नदियों द्वारा निर्मित डेल्टा पिछले कुछ वर्षों से सिकुड़ते जा रहे हैं। प्रमुख नदियों के डेल्टाओं के सिकुड़ने की विभिन्न दरों के संदर्भ में इनके कारणों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Deltas formed by Indian rivers have been shrinking in last few years because

- Proliferation of large number of dams that reduces amount of silt sediment flowing to delta.
- Groundwater mining that causes land compaction
- Artificial leeves that affect river courses and sediment carrying capacity
- Rise of sea level.

Krishna delta is worst affected. The sediment trapping in upstream reservoir on Krishna is much greater and presently no to little sediment is added to Delta

Ganga delta is affected by ground-water mining, which has led to significant compaction and subsidence of land over last 15 years.

The Indus river hardly contributes any sediment to delta or arabian sea.

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Due to shrinking deltas, seawater travels upstream leading to loss of freshwater and large areas of agricultural land.

Measures need to be taken immediately to protect a vital component of our ecosystem

- Study impact of sediment retention by dams ~~and~~ on delta population and ecosystem

- Study optimum level of sediment needed for stabilizing deltas.

- where delta subsidence, coastal erosion and related impacts like salinity intrusion and storm surges have reached serious proportions specifically problematic dams should be considered for decommissioning.

- Reduction is ground water usage through cropping pattern change.

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20. Why does the Arabian Sea experience fewer tropical cyclones as compared to the Bay of Bengal? Explain why tropical cyclones do not occur during the southwest monsoon season.

अरब सागर, बंगाल की खाड़ी की तुलना में उष्णकटिबंधीय चक्रवातों का कम अनुभव क्यों करता है? व्याख्या कीजिए कि दक्षिण पश्चिम मानसून की ऋतु के दौरान उष्णकटिबंधीय चक्रवात क्यों नहीं आते हैं ?

The Indian subcontinent faces 5-6 tropical cyclons every year due to its long coastline of more than 7500 km.

The reasons for fewer cyclones in the Arabian sea are

- Cyclones that form over Bay of Bengal are those that develop insitu over southeast Bay of Bengal and Andaman Sea or remnants of typhoons over north west pacific. As the frequency of typhoons over north west pacific is quite high, so is the cyclone over Bay of Bengal

- cyclones over arabian sea either originate insitu over southeast Arabian sea or remnant of cyclones over bay of Bengal that move across the south Indian peninsula

- As majority of cyclones over bay of Bengal weaken after landfall frequency of migration to Arabian sea is low

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- The sea surface temperature (SST) of Arabian Sea is lower than Bay of Bengal as BOB is more landlocked
- cyclones forming in BoB has more chance of reaching the coast due to North East trade winds.

Cyclones don't occur during the monsoon because

- During south west monsoon there is a strong westerly wind in lower troposphere and a strong easterly wind in upper troposphere leading to a strong vertical shear. strong vertical shear inhibit cyclones
- The depression forming over Bay of Bengal crosses Orissa in a day or two and thus due to their short stay don't develop into cyclones.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 758)

Name of Candidate	SAURABH SUMAN YADAV		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	14092
Center	RN	Date	26/09/2016

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
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17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in HINDI and ENGLISH.
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. What role has the constitution envisaged for the Governor with respect to administration of Scheduled and Tribal Areas? Critically evaluate the success of provisions of Fifth and Sixth schedules in achieving their objectives.

   अनुसूचित एवं जनजातीय क्षेत्रों के प्रशासन के संबंध में संविधान में राज्यपाल के लिए कौन-सी भूमिका परिकल्पित की गई है? अपने उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने में पांचवीं और छठी अनुसूची के विभिन्न उपबंधों की सफलता का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

The fifth schedule areas are tribal areas in the States except the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram. The sixth schedule areas are the tribal areas of Asam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram. They have been given a special status to preserve the unique traditions of the tribal population of our country and at the sametime ensure their welfare.

The governor plays an important role in this respect. In the fifth schedule areas he has the power to prevent the application of laws of parliament and State legislature to those areas. In the sixth schedule areas he homenates two members to the regional and district councils. He can also make special provisions for the welfare of the scheduled and tribal areas. The governer also appoints a minister of tribal welfare.

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The fifth and sixth Scheduled areas have had some success

- The customs and the indegenous lifestyle of the people have remained intact. The tribal areas have been given legislative, judiciary powers.
- The exploitation of tribals have been prevented a great deal
- The autonomy given to them have helped in economic growth. For example district council in 6th schedule areas can draw up plan for economic welfare as per the need of the region
- Tribals have become more aware of their rights on land and minor forest produce
- By empowering the gram Sabhas to decide on development projects decentralization has been achieved

However there is a long way to go

- The functioning of tribal autonomous bodies like District council still sees lot of bureaucratic interference
- In some cases power is captured by a few elites, that doesn't result in true grass root empowerment

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- Health and education facilities are still rudimentary.

The intent and the design of scheduled and tribal areas are really impressive. However, there is a need to ensure proper implementation in letter and spirit.

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2. In view of the argument that governance is caught in a logjam of far too many checks and not enough balances, has the time arrived to have a relook at the powers of Rajya Sabha? Discuss keeping in mind the constitutional rationale and the role performed by Rajya Sabha over the years.

इस तर्क के आलोक में कि सरकार अत्यधिक व्यवधानों से घिरी हुई है और इसके पास इन व्यवधानों का पर्याप्त समाधान भी नहीं है, बताईए कि क्या राज्य सभा की शक्तियों के पुनर्विलोकन का समय आ गया है? संवैधानिक औचित्य एवं निकट अतीत में राज्य सभा द्वारा निभायी गयी भूमिका के परिप्रेक्ष्य में चर्चा कीजिए।

The delay in the passage of the GST bill in the Rajya Sabha has created a debate on the utility of the upper house of Parliament.

The role of the Rajya Sabha as imagined by the constituent assembly was to be a check on the decisions of the Lok Sabha. It was meant to be a check on rash decisions and avoid brute majoritarianism of the low house. As a house of elders it is also supposed to be a guiding light to the Parliament.

Over the years the balance between the two houses has not been stable and there is often been conflict. The Rajya Sabha has been seen to be playing an obstructionest role in the legislative procedure. In the last ten years the party having majority in the lower house and forming the government

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didn't have majority in the upper house. This delayed important legislations like the GST, Food Security Bill.

It is also seen that the opposition is not based on ideology or principles but based on political considerations and convinience. The same party which opposes the bill in opposition passes it while in power.

However Rajya Sabha is an important aspect of the federal nature of the polity. Hence any tinkering with the powers directly affects the interest of the states. Even in this regard it is seen that voting in Rajya Sabha is on party lines and not in the interest of states.

There can be several alternatives that may be explored in order to make Rajya Sabha more effective

- Like the British Parliament that Rajya Sabha should be given a fixed time period to consider a bill. This will ensure that while there is enough

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debate legislations are not postponed unnecesarily.

— Election to Rajya should be made more transparent as there are often reports of corruption

Thus the ~~dem~~ direction should not be to make Rajya Sabha ineffective ~~but~~ and powelers but to make it more quick and responsive. ~~use~~ The effort must be to utilize the wisdom of the upper house to make legislations in an effective and timebound manner.

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3. The constitutional provisions relating to office of profit have been violated over the years in spirit, even as they have been adhered to in letter. Discuss in light of various judgment(s) of the Apex Court in this regard.

कागजी तौर पर पालन किए जाने के बावजूद, लाभ के पद से संबंधित संवैधानिक प्रावधानों का स्वभाविक तौर पर पिछले कुछ वर्षों में उल्लंघन ही किया गया है। सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के विभिन्न निर्णयों के आलोक में इस पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Office of profit means that a member of legislative body is holding a renumerative post in the executive. This is seen as a conflict of interest as the member has an incentive to act in the interest of the executive rather than being a check.

A ~~member~~ person holding an office of profit is disqualified from being a member of the parliament or the state legislature.
This issue was again in news due to the desicion of Delhi government to appoint 21 legislators as parliamentary secretaries.
The desicion to restrict the size of council of ministers was also to avoid this conflict of interest.

The supreme court on various occasions ~~have~~ has held that it is not necessary to have monetary compensation for ~~office~~

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a position to qualify as office of profit. The perks and other benefits also count under office of profit.

The supreme court has ruled that the test of office of profit is the appointment. The questions that need to be asked is who is the appointing authority, who decides the renumerations and the nature of the tasks. If the government can appoint and terminate a position is is to be considered an office of profit. Similarly if the nature of the tasks is executive it is to be considered as an office of profit.

The court also ruled that it would depend on the facts of each case. However if the government has a significant influence in appointing, terminating and renumeration, the post should be treated as an office of profit.

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4. While holding simultaneous elections to the Parliament and State Legislative Assemblies offers various advantages, it brings its own set of complexities. Discuss.

यद्यपि संसद और राज्य विधान सभाओं के लिए एक साथ चुनाव आयोजित करने के अनेकों लाभ हैं किन्तु इसकी अपनी जटिलताएँ भी हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

There has been a propoposal in the recent government for holding simultaneous polls for the Parliament and State legislatures. The various rationale is

- The holding of simultaneous poll will result in significant saving for the government exchequer.
- Simultaneous ~~votes~~ polls will save a lot of time for governance. In the current scenario there are polls every years and a significant amount of time is spent in campaigning and conduct of polls. This causes a great loss of governance.
- There will be synching of the poutical calender between central and state government resulting in significant cost saving.
- The voting percentage might increase as people will have to go to polling sations only once in five years.

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However this will also bring a great deal of challenge

- The amount of resources to conduct a country wide poll will be huge and it is difficult to say whether election commission will meet this challenge
- ~~The~~ Providing security across the country will be a big challenge for the police and paramilitary forces
- There might be a bias towards voting for the same party in state and central election thereby taking away some fairness.
- The issues for elections to parliament and state legislatures are different and to have a common poll might sideline some state issues for example in the recent Loksabha polls while Delhi and Bihar overwhelmely supported ~~BJP~~ BJP in state elections they voted for different parties

Thus while there are many advantages of having simultaneous polls for the parliament and state legislatures the causes of concern remain. Thus any desicion must carefully address them before implemented.

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5. The right to live with dignity under Article 21 includes the right to die with dignity. Discuss in light of various judicial pronouncements by the Apex Court on this matter. Also, critically examine the various issues associated with the Medical Treatment of Terminally Ill Patients Bill 2016.

अनुच्छेद 21 के अंतर्गत मानवीय प्रतिष्ठा के साथ जीने के अधिकार में सम्मान के साथ मरने का अधिकार भी सम्मिलित है। इस मामले पर सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के विभिन्न न्यायिक घोषणाओं के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, "मेडिकल ट्रीटमेंट ऑफ टर्मिनली इल पेशेंट्स बिल- 2016" से संबद्ध विभिन्न मुद्दों का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

Sometimes the right to live with dignity is also compared to be equivalent to right to die under article 21 of the constitution. However the supreme court refused to euthanize a terminally ill nurse.

There is various ethical and legal considerations when considering the question of whether a terminally ill person may be allowed to end his or her life.

- The death of a person has severe impact on family member and other dependants. Hence it cannot be looked at as an absolute right of a person.
- While suicide is a crime, such permission to end life will be legally inconsistant with the law
- It might result in persons not taking care of the elderly and 'euthanise' them when they see them as a burden.
- The relatives of a person might not want to bear medical expenses

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However there are genuine cases where the mere physical survival is extremely painful and meaningless. In such cases allowing a person to die might be a humane thing to do. However to avoid the problems described above there should be proper checks

- The decision should be taken by a medical board and not individual doctors
- There should be a high level committee to examine the cases of euthanasia in each state.
- Adequate ~~care should~~ provision should be made by the state to take care of elderly who are deserted by their families.

The medical termination of terminally ill patients bill 2016 is a step in the right direction. It will ~~help people~~ terminally ill people escape the pain and agony.

However the bill still has to be clear on how a person will be certified to be terminally ill without any hope of recovery. It also doesn't propose any mechanism of how poor and destitute who have been abandoned by relatives will be

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taken care of by the state and prevent illegal killing. proper checks ~~will be~~ and preventive measures will be a must if the bill is to meet its objectives.

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6. Inspite of 15 years of being in existence, it is often argued that MPLADS has failed to meet its objectives. Critically analyse along with reforms required to improve its implementation. Also discuss if this scheme should be discontinued in light of 73rd and 74th amendments to the constitution.

15 वर्षों से अस्तित्व में होने के बाद भी, प्राय: यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि MPLADS अपने उद्देश्यों को पूरा करने में विफल रहा है। इसके कार्यान्वयन के लिए आवश्यक सुधारों के संबंध में बताते हुए इसका आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, इस विषय पर भी पर चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या संविधान के 73वें और 74वें संशोधन के आलोक में इस योजना को बंद कर देना चाहिए।

The MPLADS objective was to ensure that the elected representative should directly address the issues in his constituency and ensure its development. It was a way of ensuring participative and grass root democracy.

Although in principle the plan was noble the outcome have been disappointing. The utilization of funds is poor and marred by corruption. It is also seen that most of the money is spent in the fifth years just before the elections. This results in hurried projects instead of well thought out development initiatives.

The MPs once elected rarely visit their constituencies and that too results in no attention being paid for effective utilization of the money.

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The reforms required are

- Yearly provision of funds that will lapse at the end of each year.
- mandatory reporting of utilization each year to the people of the constituency
- Public participation in planning of the projects so that activities most important to the area is taken up.
- The problem often encountered is sometimes funds are not enough to take up big ambitious projects so there must be provision of advance of next years funds and also additional support depending on merit.

The 73rd and 74th ammendment intend to take democracy to the grass root but MPLADS makes sure that the elected representative is accountable to his constituency. If needed there can be cooperation and joint projects undertaken with Panchayats and municipalities. Such cooperation will yield better results but discontinuation will break the bond of a MP from his constituency.

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7. Mentioning the positions taken by the Supreme Court and the Government of India, examine the rationale behind the idea of National Court of Appeal (NCA).

सर्वोच्च न्यायालय और भारत सरकार द्वारा अपनाए गए रुख का उल्लेख करते हुए राष्ट्रीय अपील न्यायालय (नेशनल कोर्ट ऑफ़ अपील-NCA) के विचार के पीछे विद्यमान तर्क का परीक्षण कीजिए।

The supreme court of India has proposed to set up four National courts of Appeal (NCA). ~~The rationale behind this is~~ The NCA will hear appeals from the high court and will be the final court of appeal for some cases. The rationale behind setting up such a court is

- The supreme court is overburdened by civil and criminal cases and it doesn't get enough time to devote to cases that involve significant question of law or interpretation of the constitution

- It ~~is~~ will make justice more accesible in all parts of the country. Currently it is seen that a very high percentage of appeals to the supreme court come from high court of Delhi and other neighbouring states. Relatively very few appeal come from southern states like Kerala. A regionally distributed NCA might address this problem

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- NCA will reduce overall burden on the judiciary and reduce the huge pendency of cases. It will also make justic swifter for the common man.

The government of India has opposed setting up of NCA giving the below justification

- The government claims that it is unconstitutional as a 3 tier judiciary is mentioned in the Constitution
- The NCA would be taking away the power of supreme court the apex court of country
- There is no clarity on how the judges will be appointed
- The constitution mentions that the seat of Supreme court will be in Delhi and hence setting up apex courts in other places may be unconstitutional.

Although the government's position has some rationale it must reconsider its position in the light of pendency of cases in the judicial system and the delay that a citizen faces in the access to justice.

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A constitutional ammendmnt can be undertaken and the judiciary can be restructured to make justic more accessible to common man.

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8. In light of frequent droughts experienced in the country, efficient water management is the need of the hour. How far can Draft National Water Framework Bill, 2016 help in achieving this? Analyse its utility in tackling the issues of inter-state water disputes.

देश में लगातार पड़ रहे सूखे को देखते हुए; कुशल जल प्रबंधन समय की माँग है। इसे प्राप्त करने में राष्ट्रीय जल प्रारूप विधेयक, 2016 (नेशनल वाटर फ्रेमवर्क बिल, 2016) का मसौदा किस सीमा तक सहायता कर सकता है? अन्तर्राज्यीय जल विवादों के मुद्दों से निपटने में इसकी उपयोगिता का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

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9. It is often said that the Right to Information act is necessary, but not sufficient to improve governance. Do you agree? Also, examine the various structural, procedural and logistical issues with the act.

प्राय: कहा जाता है कि सूचना का अधिकार अधिनियम आवश्यक तो है, लेकिन गवर्नेंस (शासन) में सुधार करने के लिए यह पर्याप्त नहीं है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? साथ ही, इस अधिनियम से जुड़े विभिन्न संरचनात्मक, प्रक्रियात्मक और सुप्रचालनिक (लॉजिस्टिकल) संबंधी मुद्दों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Governance means delivery of service to citizens and ensuring rule of law. Transparency is a keep component of good governance as it keeps citizen informed on the functioning of its elected representatives.

The Right to information act is a very progressive act in ensuring transparency. Over the years it has exposed cases of corruption, nepotism and inefficiency on the part of the government. The scams of spectrum and coal allocation were exposed by RTI. The goverment was forced to reconsider its decision resulting in significant gains for the public exchequer.

Without RTI the general public was in dark about government functioning.

Apart from transparency it also ensures accountability. It puts pressure on the government to act in the best interest of the public.

However to improve governance

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RTI is just a small component. It is necessary but not sufficient

- There should be overall improvement in service delivery for the citizens. This needs change in attitude of the bureaucracy and government functioning.
- Swift access to justice and proper grievance redressal mechanism are also necessary to provide governance.
- There is a need for cultural change in government functioning to make services citizen centric.

The issues with the RTI Act is

Structural

- Huge pendency of appeals,
- The position of CIC was vacant for a long period of time recently
- Lack of awareness among citizens
- conflict with official secret Act.

Procedural

- Incorrect information given at times
- It is at times treated as a mere formality rather than sharing information in true sense
- It hinders decision making among bureaucrats.

Logistical

- offices have to maintain huge setup just to fulfill obligations under this act. There should be proper maintenance of record so that fetching information is not a problem.

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10. While the Right to Education is based on the idea that every child should have an equal right to quality education, it has been facing challenges on various fronts. Comment. Can privatising education provide a solution to the problems being faced?

यद्यपि 'शिक्षा का अधिकार' इस विचार पर आधारित है कि प्रत्येक बच्चे को गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा प्राप्त करने का समान अधिकार होना चाहिए, इसके बावजूद यह विभिन्न मोर्चों पर चुनौतियों का सामना कर रहा है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। क्या शिक्षा का निजीकरण कर देने से सामना की जा रही समस्याएं हल हो सकती हैं?

The Right of Education (RTE) under article 21 of the constitution guarantees every child between the age 6-14 free and compusary education. The act with good in spirit has been poor in implementation. Some of the ~~so~~ issues are

- Poor learning outcomes: Various survey including one by ASER 2015 have pointed to the dismal learning outcomes. Students are not able to read basic text much below their level
- Drop outs: While primary level enrollment are encouraging there is a significant drop out as the level increases. Thus the effort doesn't translate to a more educated country
- Poor infrastructure: The schools are poor in infrastructure lacking basic facilities like toilets.
- Absentiism: There is a serious issue of absentism among

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both the students and teachers. In some schools there are not teachers for cons intervals of time

So while we are trying to ensure universal education the outcome in terms of quality is dismal.

One of the suggestions is to privatise education. Privatize will lead to many problems

- The cost will increase and hence it will deny education to many children and that will be against the spirit of law
- Not all government schools are bad and not all private schools are good. So instead of generalizing the focus should be on fixing the system
- ~~Pl with~~ Privatising will also amount to abdication of the responsibility towards its citizens. The poor and the marginalized will be worst affected increasing inequality.

While total privatization is not desirable some alternatives may be explored

- Public private partnership model wherever feasible. To improve

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quality and bring in latest technology.

- Introducing private management in schools on an experimental basis.

while there are many options that can be explored ~~there~~ education is the primarily responsibility of government. It must increase it expenditure in education to 4-6% of GDP and focus on solving infrastructural and other basic issues.

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11. Enumerate the key rights being guaranteed by the Mental Health Care Bill, 2013 passed by the Rajya Sabha recently. Also examine the challenges in its implementation.

हाल ही में राज्य सभा द्वारा पारित मानसिक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल विधेयक, 2013 (मेंटल हेल्थ केयर बिल, 2013) द्वारा गारन्टित (प्रत्याभूत) प्रमुख अधिकारों को एक-एक करके बताइए। साथ ही, इसके कार्यान्वयन में आने वाली चुनौतियों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

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12. Absence of a powerful and politically accountable leadership in the cities is considered as one of the primary reasons for urban woes. Do you think that direct election of mayor can help in overcoming this issue? What other alternatives can be explored for improving the working of urban local bodies?

शहरों में शक्तिशाली और राजनैतिक रूप से जवाबदेह नेतृत्व का अभाव, शहरी समस्याओं के प्राथमिक कारणों में से एक माना जाता है। क्या आपको लगता है कि महापौर का प्रत्यक्ष निर्वाचन इस समस्या से उबरने में मदद कर सकता है? शहरी स्थानीय निकायों के कामकाज में सुधार के लिए अन्य क्या विकल्प हो सकते हैं?

The metro and the big cities of India like Delhi and Mumbai are facing an immense crisis. The problems in the areas of water supply, transport, sanitation, waste management are becoming almost unmanegable. In the cities there is a lack of accountability and there is often a blame game between the state government, urban local bodies. For the chief menister and other menisters cities like mumbai are not the most important mostly because they are a small area in a very big state. Some of the biggest cities in the word like London, New York have directly elected mayors and that has proved to be a very succesful model.

In the Indian cities there is a gross difference between the amount of revenue generated

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and the amount spent for the city. In the recent times we have seen cities like Gurgaon and Hyderabad flooded by a days rain and no accountability from anybody. Given the migration and the pressure on the cities, a high degree of accountability is needed and an elected mayor seems to be the right solution. A direct election for mayor will have following advantages

- Direct and clear focus on the issue of the city during election
- No blame game possible as the mayor will be single point of contact
- Cities will focus on raising resources by means of taxes and utilizing them
- Autonomy from the government in implementing plans
- ~~Technical Sec~~ There is be focus on city specific problems like affordable housing, waste management, sanitation

Bangalore experimented with the idea of mayor of Bangalore in the state of Karnataka. However the political class is not willing to give such an important post of the state to one individual in general. Other alternatives for improving working of ULBs are

- More flexibility and avenues to raise

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resources. ~~only avenue~~ property tax provides a good source of finance unit of professional tax can be raises. Financial autonomy is key to successful working of ULBs.

- Appointing minister of cities who can oversee working of ULBs.

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13. It is more difficult to escape the shadow of social discrimination than it is to break the shackles of economic backwardness. Discuss the statement in the context of Dalit capitalism and give an account of the problems that Dalit entrepreneurs have been facing. Also highlight the steps taken by the government in recent times to encourage Dalit empowerment via the market.

आर्थिक पिछड़ेपन की जंजीरों को तोड़ने की तुलना में सामाजिक भेदभाव की छाया से बचना अधिक कठिन है। दलित पूंजीवाद के संदर्भ में इस कथन पर चर्चा कीजिए एवं दलित उद्यमियों द्वारा सामना की जाती रही समस्याओं को विस्तार से बताइए। बाजार के माध्यम से दलित सशक्तिकरण को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए हाल ही में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों को चिन्हित कीजिए।

In our society the lower caste people have been discriminated against since time immemorial. The discrimation was also in the sphere of ownership of assets like land.

There is a school of thought that believes with ownership of assets and business a person is empowered and hence can escape the shackles of discrimination. ~~Since~~ Economic empowerment leads to benefit in other areas like health and education and a virtuous cycle follows.

However, the caste system is deeply ingrained in our society. Some very succesful dalit entrepreneurs say that they still continue to face discrimination. They face issues in access to finance, getting orders. The majority of administrative posts are still occupied by high caste individuals and there

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is often resentment against dalits even though they may have progressed as entrepreneurs.
However Dalit capitalism is still a very progressive idea and it must be pursued with complete vigour.

The government has taken many measures to encourage dalit capitalism

- MUDRA Bank - It will refinance micro finance organization and aid in providing business loans with special focus on Dalits and depressed

- Stand up India: Stand up India is a scheme to support women and SC/ST entrepreneurs with finance, technology and other knowhow.

- Other schemes of the government like National Rural Livelihood Mission, Skill development mission directly or indirectly help the cause of Dalit capitalism.

Thus Dalit capitalism should lead to empowerment and it

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should be complemented by change in social attitude so that all forms of discrimination can be brough to an end.

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14. South Asia, with India at its centre, is the fastest growing region for human trafficking in the world. In this context, examine the reasons for human trafficking in India. How does the Trafficking of Persons (Prevention, Protection and Rehabilitation) Bill, 2016 seek to address this issue?

मानव तस्करी के मामले में दक्षिण एशिया विश्व में सबसे तेजी से उभरता हुआ क्षेत्र है, जहां भारत इसका केन्द्र है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में मानव तस्करी के कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए। मानव तस्करी (रोकथाम, संरक्षण और पुनर्वास) विधेयक, 2016 इस समस्या का किस प्रकार समाधान करने का प्रयास करता है?

Human trafficking is a big problem that India and South Asia are facing. The following are reason

- It is a very lucrative trade and is often carried out with nexus of police and border management officials
- The porous borders with neighbours like Nepal and Bangladesh provide avenues for people to carry on trade.
- There is large scale poverty that drives women to look for job opportunities. They are often trapped by job offers and forced into trafficking.
- There is lack of awareness in society about these crimes
- The enforcement mechanism to prevent these crimes is not upto the mark.

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- There is a stigma and women rescued from traffickers are often refused by family.
- There is no or little rehabilitation mechanism for victims of trafficking.

The trafficking of Persons (Prevention, protection and rehabilitation) Bill, 2016 makes the following provision to address the issue

- Greater coordination between state police and investigative agencies to prevent these crimes
- Adequate provision for rehabilitation and counselling so that victims can lead normal lives again
- coordination with neighbouring countries.
- Employment opportunities for victims

These measures should help and reducing the crimes in trafficking and provide proper rehabilitation to victims.

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15. Though India's performance in Olympics has improved over the years, our sports ecosystem continues to suffer from many deficiencies. Analyze. Enumerate the steps that can be taken to improve India's performance in multi-national sports events.

हालांकि पिछले कुछ वर्षों में ओलंपिक में भारत के प्रदर्शन में सुधार हुआ है, लेकिन हमारे खेल पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र में अब भी कई कमियां हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए। बहु-राष्ट्रीय खेल प्रतियोगिताओं में भारत के प्रदर्शन में सुधार करने के लिए उठाए जा सकने वाले कदमों को एक-एक करके बताइए।

India sent the largest ever contingent to the 2016 Rio Olympics. However in the end we won only 2 medals. Even though we have made progress from the past, we still have a long way to go. Countries like USA and China won close to hundred medals.

One of the big reasons for our poor performance is the below par sports ecosystem. Some heads are discussed below

Management: The management of sports in our country is marred by politicization. There is very little professional management and lack of experts who can take desicions in the best interest of the sport. The conflict going on in Hockey administration illustrates how dysfunctional sports management has become

Infrastructure: There is a lack of world class infrastructure for sports that are part of the olympics.

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Many atheletes do not get accers to basics required to prepare for an event.

Finances: There needs to be much more money that needs to be put in so that the players get facilities at par with other international atheletes.

Culture: There is a general lack of sporting culture in our country and parents generally discourage children from pursuing them.

In order to improve our performance in international sporting events following steps can be taken

Vision - There needs to be a vision for the sports and events of future. NITI ayog as prepared a document to increase India's medal tally at the olympics

Infrastructure: There is an urgent need to improve infrastructure.

Management: The politicization of sports management bodies need to stop and professionals should be put in charge.

Culture: There is a need to change the general attitude of the

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country towards sports. Talent needs to be identified young and groomed to perform at the highest level

With a vision that targets a significant increase in number of medals, followed by improvements on ground the performance can improve.

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16. Though economic relations remain the backbone of the India-GCC relationship, both sides have been looking for new areas of cooperation to strengthen their political and strategic ties. Comment.

यद्यपि आर्थिक संबंध अभी भी भारत-GCC संबंधों के रीढ़ हैं, फिर भी अपने राजनीतिक और सामरिक संबंधों को मजबूत करने के लिए दोनों पक्ष सहयोग के नए क्षेत्रों की खोज करते रहे हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

India and Gulf cooperation council have been primarily tied together by economic relationship. Gulf countries are a major source of oil import to India. The Gulf countries also have large number of Indian diaspora and are the largest source of remittance to India.

The Gulf countries are also a significant market for export from India.

It is quite clear from the above analysis that economic ties are the bedrock of the relationship between India and GCC.

However both sides have been keen to deepen the relationship and explore other areas. The recent visits by Prime minister and External Affairs Minister to the Gulf countries and

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meeting of GCC have demonstrated this. The other areas are

- Terrorism: Both India and GCC face challenges in terrorism and they want to improve cooperation through intelligence sharing, engaging in joint military exercises.

- Culture: There are historic ties between India and the region. Also the presence of such a large diaspora also helps in cultural exchange.

- Science and Technology: This is another important area. India specially with its expertise in space technology can help these countries in areas like satellites.

Thus the other areas can significantly boost ties and deepen the relationship. Cooperation in areas like terrorism may also help in isolating Pakistan diplomatically.

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17. Whereas, on the one hand, multilateral institutions such as the United Nations and WTO are increasingly beset by logjam, on the other, regional and bilateral initiatives such as the TPP are gaining ground. Do you think India needs to review reliance on multilateralism in favour of bilateral and regional engagements?

जहाँ, एक ओर संयुक्त राष्ट्र और विश्व व्यापार संगठन जैसी बहुपक्षीय संस्थाएँ विभिन्न व्यवधानों से सर्वाधिक आक्रांत हैं, वहीं दूसरी ओर क्षेत्रीय और द्विपक्षीय पहलें जैसे कि TPP अपना आधार प्राप्त कर रही हैं। क्या आपको लगता है कि भारत को द्विपक्षीय और क्षेत्रीय गठबंधनों के पक्ष में बहुपक्षीयता पर अपनी निर्भरता की समीक्षा करने की आवश्यकता है?

The multilateral organizations are facing immense challenges and have not made very significant progress in the recent past.

World Trade Organization (WTO) negotiations are in a limbo because of disagreement between developed and developing countries. The developed countries failed to completely reiterate the Doha development agenda. Developing countries like India has concerns about their food security and livelihood of farmers.

The united Nations is also facing challenges in the face of lack of reforms. The current structure of Security council with its veto system only suits a few countries. It is gradually becoming irrelevant in a multipolar world.

On the other hand bilateral initiatives like TPP are progressing fast.

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This leaves India in a situation where its not a part of one of the biggest trade pacts. It can significantly hit exports and hence the economy.

While India is not a part of negotiation there is also a danger of other issues like environment, labour, supply chain that might be included but were not part of WTO negotiations. This will put India in a disadvantage and may loose out on exports.

Thus there is a need to change India's strategy in these negotiations and groupings

- It should try and be a part of as many regional groupings as possible. FTA with ASEAN and membership of SCO are good initiatives
- It should use grouping like BRICS, G4 to put pressure on developed countries
- FTAs with countries and regions like Euro FTA should be persued aggressively and concluded.

Thus while there is no need to completely move away from

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multilateralism, it should pursue bilateralism parallely to protect its strategic interest. It must also continue to collaborate with like minded countries to put pressure on developed countries in negotiations like WTO and climate change.

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18. Even though India has been steadfast in its commitment to non-proliferation, its relationship with the export control regimes has not been without challenges. Discuss. Also, evaluate the importance of India joining export control regimes.

भले ही भारत अप्रसार के प्रति अपनी प्रतिबद्धता में दृढ़ रहा है, लेकिन निर्यात नियंत्रण व्यवस्थाओं के साथ इसके संबंध चुनौतियों से भरे रहे हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, निर्यात नियंत्रण व्यवस्थाओं में भारत के सम्मिलित होने के महत्व का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

India was recently given membership of the MTCR after years of effort. India has long been trying to get membership of NSG (nuclear supplier group), MTCR (missile technology control regime), Wessanar agreement and Australia group. These groups control the export of high end technologies like missile, nuclear, chemical. The purpose of these regimes is to ensure that technology doesn't fall in the hands of an irresponsible or rogue State.

In this regard India's record has been excellent. The entire world acknowledges its record of non-proliferation and responsible behaviour despite being a nuclear state.

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Regional geopolities has a role to play in the challenges that India faces in the membership of these regimes.

China has been blocking India's membership to NSG despite support from countries like USA and Mexico.

Countries like Japan cite India's not signing of NPT and CTBT as reasons for apprehensions in signing nuclear deal with India.

India, however, is making progress USA gave India waiver of NPT and signed nuclear deal with India. Australia has also promised to supply uranium to India. Thus as a responsible state India is gradually convincing the world of the merit of joining these organizations.

The benifits are immense

- It will give India access to high end technology that will help in achieving energy security.
- The membership will also be of strategic significance
- It will boost trade with those countries as a lot of items

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are restricted now.

- It will help in economic growth by promoting industries, bringing more FDI and creating employments

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19. Even though SAARC has remained a key aspect of India's neighbourhood policy, the efficacy of this regional grouping has been questioned in recent times. Discuss. Also critically examine the options available to India in this context.

भले ही सार्क भारत की पड़ोस नीति का एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू बना हुआ है, लेकिन इस क्षेत्रीय समूह की प्रभावकारिता पर हाल के दिनों में प्रश्न उठे हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही इस संदर्भ में भारत के पास उपलब्ध विकल्पों का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

SAARC is geographically one of the most closely integrated regions in the world but the grouping is one of the least effective grouping. Just to illustrate only 4% of the trade of these countries are carried on within the group. India has always considered SAARC key to its foreign policy with Prime Minister Narendra Modi inviting head of states for his swearing in ceremony.

The working of the group has been hit by geopolitical tension. Pakistan has always blocked initiatives to closely integrate SAARC. It blocked the motor vehicles agreement and not really supporting the proposal for SAARC Satellite.

Even in other areas like disasters management, kooperation has been minimum. Despite facing

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similar disaster vulnerabilities, there is no combined strategy. For example, during the recent earthquake in Nepal there was hardly in joint response of the SAARC Nations. Same holds for cultural exchanges.

India has been exploring several alternatives. Instead of a SAARC motor vehicles agreement it went ahead with a BBIN (Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal) Motor vehicles agreement.

It is also focusing on closely working with Bangladesh, Myanmar and Thailand for infrastructure project. Kaladan multimodal project and Trilateral highway are examples.

India has also looked to strengthen other grouping like BIMSTEC which is a grouping of countries around or adjacent to the Bay of Bengal. In this years BRICS Summit India will probably invite BIMSTEC in place of SAARC.

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India has enough alternatives. 'Act east' is also a key focus area of regional cooperation.

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20. The Indian diaspora is more prosperous than before and its involvement in India's development is increasing. How has India's engagement with its diaspora evolved over the years? Highlighting the initiatives taken by the government to fruitfully engage with the diaspora, comment on the emerging challenges in this context.

प्रवासी भारतीय समुदाय (इंडियन डायस्पोरा) अब पहले से अधिक समृद्ध है और भारत के विकास में इसकी भागीदारी भी बढ़ रही है। पिछले कुछ वर्षों में अपने प्रवासी समुदाय के साथ भारत की संलग्नता किस प्रकार निरंतर विकसित हुई है? प्रवासी भारतीय समुदाय के साथ सफल रूप से संलग्न होने के लिए सरकार द्वारा आरम्भ की गयी विभिन्न पहलों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए इस संदर्भ में उभरती चुनौतियों पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Indian Diaspora is becoming ~~powe~~ more and more moperous and are contributing significantly to India's development. They play a key role in

- Providing remittences which is a very important source of foreign exchange
- Influence policymaking in foreign countries to suit India's interest
- Act as cultural ambassadors for India.
- Build a powerful brand for India globally.

over the years the relationship with the diaspora has evolved from being a source of foreign exchange to active partners in development. The forums for

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engagement has been widening.
'Prabasi Bhartiya' conferences are organized every years.

The current government has taken many initiatives to engage with the diaspora

- On foreign visits there is a meeting with increases the depth of relationship. This has been done very effectively by prime minister
- OCI and PIO schemes has been merged. This make it convinient for the diaspora to travel in and out of country.

There is a great momentum now in the relationship with the diaspora and it continued it can be of great strategic value to India.

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